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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/033,752	12/19/2001	Yeun-Renn Ting	JCLA8476	9113	
75	90 05/07/2004		EXAMINER		
J.C. Patents, Inc.		,	ABRAHAM	ABRAHAM, ESAW T	
4 Venture, Suite Irvine, CA 920			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		•	2133	<u> </u>	
			DATE MAILED: 05/07/2004		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)	$-\sqrt{2}$
	10/033,752	TING ET AL.	U
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Esaw T Abraham	2133	
The MAILING DATE of this communicated period for Reply	ation appears on the cover sheet wit	h the correspondence address	S
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNIC. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this commun. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) or If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statut. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will Any reply received by the Office later than three months after earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATION. 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a re ication. days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty ory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONT, by statute, cause the application to become ABA	ply be timely filed (30) days will be considered timely. "HS from the mailing date of this commur ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	nication.
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed	on 19 December 2001		
)⊠ This action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition fo		ers, prosecution as to the me	rits is
closed in accordance with the practice		·	
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 1-4 is/are pending in the appl 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-4 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction	withdrawn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the E	Examiner.		
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to b	y the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection	=::	` '	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the same of the	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority do 2. Certified copies of the priority do 3. Copies of the certified copies of application from the International	ocuments have been received. Ocuments have been received in Apothe priority documents have been all Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	oplication No received in this National Stag	ıe
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	A) □ Intensie… C	Immany (PTO 442)	
2) 🔲 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTC	-948) Paper No(s)	ummary (PTO-413) /Mail Date	
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PT Paper No(s)/Mail Date	O/SB/08) 5) Notice of Int 6) Other:	formal Patent Application (PTO-152) 	

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DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-4 are presented for examination.

Specification

2. The **title** of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

- 3. Claims 1, 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
- a) Claim 1 recites "the communication system" instead of "a communication system".

 There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
- b) Claim 1 recites "the device" which is inconsistent with what was previously recieted (i.e. "encoding device") (see page 8, line 1) Therefore, the recitation lack an antecedent basis.
- c) Claim 1 recites "the encoding process" instead of "an encoding process") (see page 8, line 2). Therefore, the recitation lack an antecedent basis.
- d) Claim 1 recites "the sequential input" instead of "a sequential input" (see page 8, line 3). Therefore, the recitation lack an antecedent basis.

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- e) Claim 1 recites "the input bit sequence" which is inconsistent with what was previously recieted (i.e. "an input bit sequence") (see page 8, line 3). Therefore, the recitation lack an antecedent basis.
- f) Claim 1 recites "the input bit" which is inconsistent with what was previously recieted (i.e. "the input bit sequence" (see page 8, line 4). Therefore, the recitation lack an antecedent basis.
- g) Claim 1 recites "the segment length" instead of "a segment length" (see page 8, line 6). Therefore, the recitation lack an antecedent basis.
- h) Claim 1 recites "the parameter" instead of "a parameter" (see page 8, line 14).

 Therefore, the recitation lack an antecedent basis.
- i) Claim 2 recites, "M is the memory" instead of "M is a memory" (see page 8, line 20). Therefore, the recitation lack an antecedent basis.
- j) Claim 4 recites "the binary numbers" instead of "binary numbers" (see page 9, line10). Therefore, the recitation lack an antecedent basis.
- k) The term, "the element" (see page 8, line 15 of claim 1) is not clear if the applicant is trying to refer to the first encoder feed-forward generator or other elements. The examiner would appreciate if the applicant would clarify this matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 4. Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berrou (U.S. PN: 5,446,747) in view of Claude Berrou (Near Optimum Error Correcting Coding And Decoding: Turbo Coding, IEEE).

As per claim 1, Berrou in figure 1 teaches or discloses a block diagram of a coder comprising a source data element (d) to be coded in a first systematic coding (11) and toward a temporal interleaving module (12) which itself feed a second systematic coding (13) and there are at least two coded data elements Y₁ and Y₂, coming from the distinct coders (11 and 13), associated with each source data element (see col. 7, lines 47-67). Berrou does not explicitly teach that the first and the second systematic coders comply with a formula (see the formula as in claim 1). However, Berrou teaches a turbo coder comprising two systematic encoders (see the

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figure on page 1264 of Berrou's IEEE,) employing the same formula used by the applicant (see the third paragraph on page 1262 of Berrou's IEEE,). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of Berrou (5,446,747) included a formula that comply with the systematic convolution encoders as taught by Berrou (see Berrou's IEEE). This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated in order to obtain high coding gains in the encoding system.

As per claims 2-4, Berrou (5,446,747) in view of Berrou (see Berrou's, IEEE) teaches all the subject matter claimed in claim 1 including Berrou (see Berrou's IEEE) teach a binary rate convolutional encoder with constraint length K and memory v whereby the input to the encoder at time k is a bit dk the corresponding binary couple (Xk, Yk) is equal to a formula (see the formulas and steps on page 1262 of Berrou's, IEEE).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's 5. disclosure.

US PN: 6,298,463

Bingeman et al.

US PN: 6,289,486

Lee et al.

US PN: 6,574,767

Eroz et al.

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6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to Esaw Abraham whose telephone number is (703) 305-7743. The examiner

can normally be reached on M-F 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are successful, the examiner's supervisor,

Albert DeCady can be reached on (703) 305-9595. The fax phone numbers for the organization

where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Esaw Abraham

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ATT DECORDY

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